WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. Amethod for diminishing a residual N-vinyl compound monomer which comprises adding at least one acid to an aqueous solution of an N-vinyl compound polymer, wherein a gaseous phase in a reaction vessel is regulated so as to have an oxygen concentration of 5.0% by volume or lower.
- 2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said acid is an organic acid having a boiling point of 140° C or higher.
- 3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein said acid is an organic acid having at least two carboxyl groups in the molecule.
 - 4. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said N-vinyl compound is N-vinyllactams.
- 5. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said N-vinyl compound is N-vinylpyrrolidone.
 - 6. A process for producing an N-vinyl compound polymer which comprises containing an organic base in an N-vinyl compound polymer to regulate pH of the polymer.
- 7. Approcess for producing an aqueous N-vinyl compound polymer solution which comprises adding an organic base to an aqueous N-vinyl compound polymer solution having a pH lower than 7.0 to thereby regulate pH of the solution.
- 8. Aprocess for producing an N-vinyl compound polymer
 powder which comprises adding an organic base to an aqueous
 N-vinyl compound polymer solution having a pH lower than 7.0
 to thereby regulate pH of the solution and drying the resulting

aqueous polymer solution.

- 9. The process of claim 6, 7 or 8, wherein said organic base is an organic base having a boiling point of 120°C or higher at ordinary pressure.
- 10. The process as claimed in claim 6, 7 or 8, wherein said N-vinyl compound polymer is obtained by adding organic acids having a boiling point of 140°C or higher at ordinary pressure to an N-vinyl compound polymer to thereby diminish an amount of residual N-vinyl compounds.
- 11. The process as claimed in claim 6, 7 or 8, wherein said N-vinyl compound is N-vinyllactams.
 - 12. The process as claimed in claim 6, 7 or 8, wherein said N-vinyl compound is N-vinylpyrrolidone.